Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

second an enumeration of Mr. G. C. Nealley's collections during the past three years in southwestern Texas by Dr. Coulter.

Reviews of Foreign Literature.

Della presenza di Stipole nella Lonicera cœrulea. Nota di S. Sommier, (Nuovo Gior. Bot. Italiano, April, '90).

In this article the author describes a form of *Lonicera,* called by him *L. cœrulea, L.* forma *stipuligera* which he collected in Western Siberia, and which in his specimens unite the forms of the species heretofore known as *α glabrescens,* Rupr., *β villosa,* Torrey and Gray, and *γ edulis,* Turcz., with elliptical, ovate or obovate leaves varying as to size, and both villous or glabrous, most of the specimens having well developed interpetiolar stipules. When young they are merely foliaceous expansions that unite the two opposing petioles, making a more or less circular disk. This disk, called by Sig. Sommier "stipular disk" was in some plants slightly developed, in others attaining nearly 11 mm., and when young is of the same color, consistency, etc., as the leaves; later they turn the color of the woody stem, and are persistent after the fall of the leaves.

These stipules bear a strong resemblance to those of *Pentapyxis stipulata* and *Lycesteria glaucophylla,* especially to those of the latter plant, which is described in the Flora of British India as having stipules "entirely absent or more or less developed into a small semi-circular coriaceous lamina." In *Lonicera Californica,* Torr. and Gray, the superior leaves are connate like those of *Lonicera Caprifolium,* the lower ones having detached appendages (called stipuliform appendages in the Flora of North America) that correspond as perfectly to the disk of *L. cœrulea* as to the appendages called stipules by Hooker and Thomson in *Pentapyxis.* In *L. Californica* it is hard to say whether the stipuliform appendages attaching themselves to the bases of the upper leaves, form the perfoliate disk or whether the connate leaves lobed at their bases are the origin of the stipuliform appendages.

Sig. Sommier suggests that, as there is an ever increasing number of species, genera and orders, formerly thought exstipulate, in which stipules, either rudimentary or in a single stage of the development of the plant, are being found, this might be an argument in favor of the hypothesis that stipules like leaf-sheaths are the remains of primitive foliaceous appendages from which originated the monocotyledons and dicotyledons, (Saporta et Marion, L'Evolution du Règne Végétal) and he concludes with the following deductions:

1st. That this species is a link between the sections Caprifolium and Xylosteum, that is between the perfoliate and imperfoliate *Loniceræ.*

2d. That the presence of stipules in the genus *Pentapyxis* will nullify the characters that absolutely distinguish this genus from *Lonicera,* (*L. Californica* furnishing another example of a stipulate species).

3d. That stipules in the order Caprifoliaceæ do not have that taxinomical value heretofore attributed to them, as in the same species, or even in the same individual they may be more or less developed or are absent altogether.

4th. That the presence of stipules in the Rubiaceæ loses some of its value as a distinguishing character between that order and the Caprifoliaceæ. A. M. V.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Araucarioxylon of Kraus, with Compiled Descriptions and Partial Synonomy of the Species—A Revision of the Genus. F. H. Knowlton. (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. xii. 601-617).

In this contribution an attempt is made to arrange the various fossil genera *Araucarites, Dadoxylon, Pissadendron, Cordaites,* etc., according to their supposed affinities, and to give a complete synonomy and bibliography of each species. In this arrangement three genera only are recognized, *Cordaites,* Unger, *Dadoxylon,* Endl., and *Araucarioxylon,* Kraus. Eleven species are included under the first mentioned genus, twenty-six under the second and thirteen under the last. The structure of the wood of each species is described and the habitat given. Aside from the value of the descriptions, the citations of synonomy and bibliography will be appreciated by all students who have occasion to study this class of fossil plants.

Babcock Herbarium. (Rept. Dept. Nat. Hist. Northwestern Univ. 1888, pp. 9, 10).

An account of the donation and probable extent of the above